## IN RE: KENTUCKY RIVER AUTHORITY

### MEETING NO. 140

August 15, 2080 1:00 P.M. Bush Building 503 Wapping Street Frankfort, Kentucky

#### **APPEARANCES**

Mr. Robert Ware CHAIRMAN

Mr. Randall Christopher
Judge Executive Ted L. Collins
Mr. Warner J. Caines
Mr. Daryl E. Newby
Mayor Michael D. Miller
Dr. Donald C. Haney
Deputy Sec. Glenn Mitchell
Proxy for Secretary Jonathan Miller
Ms. Valerie Hudson
Proxy for Secretary Robert D. Vance
MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY
RIVER AUTHORITY

Mr. Stephen Reeder EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Don Morse
Mr. David Hamilton
Mr. Earl Gulley
Ms. Sue Ann Elliston
KENTUCKY RIVER AUTHORITY STAFF

# CAPITAL CITY COURT REPORTING

TERRI H. PELOSI, COURT REPORTER
900 CHESTNUT DRIVE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
(502) 223-1118

**GUESTS PRESENT** 

Ms. Vicki Goins Mr. Don Hassall

Ms. Pat Banks

Mr. Jeff Dingrando Mr. Craig Avery

# <u>AGENDA</u>

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### MOTION TO APPOINT WARNER CAINES AS SECRETARY OF KRA ......PAGE 4, LINE 23

CHAIRMAN WARE: Do I hear a nomination?

MAYOR MILLER: I'll nominate Warner.
MR. CHRISTOPHER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WARE: We've got a nomination for
Warner Caines and a second. Are there any
further nominations? This probably could be
by acclamation, but all those in favor of
Warner Caines as our Secretary, let it be
known by saying aye. Any opposition by a like
sign.

#### MOTION TO APPROVE KRA MINUTES #139......PAGE 5, LINE 11

CHAIRMAN WARE: We'll move on to the second item on our agenda and that's the approval of the minutes of our last meeting.

MAYOR MILLER: So moved.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I've got a motion to approve

those minutes.

MR. MITCHELL: Second.

CHAIRMAN WARE: And a second. All those in favor, let it be known by saying aye. Any opposition? Those minutes pass.

#### MOTION TO APPROVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT .....PAGE 13, LINE 10

CHAIRMAN WARE: Does anybody have any questions for Don? If not, I'll entertain a motion to approve his Financial Report.
DR. HANEY: So moved.
MAYOR MILLER: Second.
CHAIRMAN WARE: I've got a motion and a second. All in favor, say aye. Any opposition by a like sign. Motion carries.

MOTION TO APPROVE CONTRACT WITH AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS TO PERFORM FY '08 AUDIT ....PAGE 13, LINE 19

MR. MORSE: We had one action item we wanted to bring to you for approval. By statute, we're required to have an annual audit of our financial activity. So, this will be for the year ended June 30 of this year.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has first call on whether they audit state agencies or whether they allow you to contract outside services. They elected this year to perform the audit as they have with the prior two years.

And they have given us a proposal -- it's about the same as last year -- an estimated cost of \$11,000, or it works out to about \$47 per hour for their services. And I want to bring that to you for approval before we actually initiate a contract.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: So moved.

MR. MITCHELL: Second.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I have a recommendation and a motion and a second on that. Any discussion? All in favor, say aye. Any opposition? Motion carries.

DR. HANEY: Would it be legitimate to give blanket approval upon your discretion?
MR. REEDER: I would recommend blanket approval of the list of projects; and before we commence any actual expenditures, come back to the Board and advise the Board which ones we want to pick out.

MAYOR MILLER: With the exception of the ones that we've already---

MR. REEDER: Yes, sir. It includes any of these, any and all of these things.

And the three things that I said before that are already in the capital plan and they are referenced in the budget document is Dam 3, Lock 3 and Lock 4. Technically, they don't require approval. You can take them out of there if you want to because they're already approved.

MAYOR MILLER: Well, I'll make that motion. DR. HANEY: Second.

CHAIRMAN WARE: The motion is to formally adopt this as a blueprint of priorities, pending availability of the funding.

MR. REEDER: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Now, does that incorporate the work at 10 since it's listed here or should we do something separate on that?

MR. REEDER: Well, it is listed in here. So, we won't have to have anything separate on it. CHAIRMAN WARE: So, just incorporate that? MR. REEDER: Yes, incorporate it into it, yeah. The only difference between it and the rest of them, we definitely have money for that.

MAYOR MILLER: That's this same pot of money we did the other valves and stuff with, right? MR. REEDER: Yes, basically.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Okay. Mike has made the motion and Don seconded it to adopt this as the Board's blueprint for upcoming projects, pending availability of funding. Does everybody understand the motion?

MR. CHRISTOPHER: And we'll come back to the

Board when we receive funding in order to prioritize which one of these we can do? CHAIRMAN WARE: Yes. Any discussion on the motion?

MR. MITCHELL: Does that provide Mr. Reeder the authority he needs, that wording? MR. REEDER: Yes.

DR. HANEY: Call for the question.

CHAIRMAN WARE: All those in favor, let it be known by saying aye. Any opposition by a like sign. Motion carries.

#### MOTION TO ADJOURN ......PAGE 79, LINE 25

MR. COLLINS: Move to adjourn. CHAIRMAN WARE: I have a motion to adjourn. MR. CAINES: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN WARE: We're adjourned.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I'll call this 140th meeting of the Kentucky River Authority to order.

You all should have gotten a packet of information and then some additional information provided to you on the table for today's meeting.

You can probably look around and notice that there's been some changes since our last meeting. Bill Grier and L.C. Reese are no longer with us. In their place, we have new appointments.

Judge Ted Collins is here representing a County Judge. And a familiar face to some of us, Don Haney is now a new member of the Board -- a lot of experience. I don't know how many years you were with the Authority, Don, but it was several. Don is the former State Geologist and we welcome him back.

DR. HANEY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WARE: It's not on your agenda, but the first order of business, since we lost Bill Grier and we may have to have some things signed along the way, is to elect a Secretary to replace Bill.

The only caveat to that is that individual needs to be accessible probably on an impromptu basis more or less. So, I guess I'll open the floor for

nominations or for volunteers for nominations.

MR. REEDER: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that the Secretary of the organization probably has very little to do except when we sell bonds or notes. And when we do that, it's imperative that the Secretary sign it. It's required by law, required by the bond houses and so forth. And the Chairman and the Secretary have to be fairly accessible to us.

The anticipation notes that we sold for Dam No. 9 had to be signed within a very, very short period of time, like a day's notice. So, it has to be somebody who is fairly close by geographically or should be in that one position. We don't have any trouble finding Bob. He's in Lawrenceburg. He's retired.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Warner is real close.

CHAIRMAN WARE: We've got Warner, and

Daryl has got to be in town five days a week, too. So,

that's two somewhat logical candidates.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: That's what I'm thinking about. How about it, guy?

CHAIRMAN WARE: Warner is Treasurer, but I guess you could serve in both capacities.

MR. CAINES: It's whatever.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Do I hear a nomination?

MAYOR MILLER: I'll nominate Warner. 1 2 MR. CHRISTOPHER: Second. 3 CHAIRMAN WARE: We've got a nomination for Warner Caines and a second. Are there any further nominations? This probably could be by acclamation, but all those in favor of Warner Caines as our Secretary, let it be known by saying aye. Any opposition by a like sign. DR. HANEY: So, it's now Secretary and 8 9 Treasurer? CHAIRMAN WARE: Yes. We'll move on to 10 11 the second item on our agenda and that's the approval of the 12 minutes of our last meeting. MAYOR MILLER: So moved. 13 CHAIRMAN WARE: I've got a motion to 14 15 approve those minutes. 16 MR. MITCHELL: Second. 17 CHAIRMAN WARE: And a second. All those in favor, let it be known by saying aye. 18 opposition? Those minutes pass. We'll have Don Morse give 19 us a Financial Report. 20 21 MR. MORSE: The statements in your 22 package today are for the months of May and June which represent the last two months of our fiscal period. So, I'll 23

try to hit just a few highlights for the entire year off

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those two statements, primarily off the June statement.

Those of you that are familiar with our revenue stream, we do have two fee sources -- Tier I and Tier II. The statement showing for the Tier II is going to page 2 of your statement.

You'll note that for the year, we exceeded our budget receipts by 5.7% or \$53,000. So, we had a good year last year from the revenue side.

And the budgeted amount was based on the last five-year average of receipts. So, we are seeing a slight growth trend for basin-wide water use.

A little caveat to that. Last year was a much drier year than what we've seen thus far in '08. So, I wouldn't project that those trends would hold given the weather patterns. We see more of a fluctuation in revenues due to weather than we do from population growth. So, as weather goes, so does our receipts.

On the Tier II side, the fees that are reserved for dam maintenance, we were up \$15,000 over budget level or about 3.4%. So, a little lesser growth in the water use from the river than we did from the basin as a whole from all sources.

Those funds are designated now primarily for debt service cost since we started a debt

financing program on our capital projects. And you will remember that we did implement a rate change effective April 1st of this year. We changed our rates from 1.6 cents to 6 cents per thousand, so, a fairly hefty increase during that time period.

You don't see any impact of that in these statements because the billing for that period didn't go out until August 1st. So, all the change in receipts will happen in the upcoming fiscal period. And you see a fairly significant growth, better than three times the revenue of what we had in the previous years.

On the Tier II monies, you will see a footnote at the bottom of page 3 in regard to our debt financing. As you know, the way our note issue was structured, we had to front fund the interest cost on those notes with the note trustee. So, the payments we made were based on estimates. We paid out \$210,000 to them for interest expense last year, as was projected.

However, the actual interest cost on those notes so far is running about \$30,000 a month or about a 2-1/2% interest rate on a per annum basis. So, we've got about a half million dollars left with the note trustee for future payments. And at the current rate, that will take us for a year.

The problem with that, as we learned yesterday, is that we're probably going to have to take that note issue out fairly soon. The program that we were doing the financing under is no longer going to exist or it's not exactly under the terms that we were set up under.

So, we will be doing permanent bonds later this calendar year. And when we do that, of course, principal payments will have to begin and our cost is going to go up appreciably.

But we do have those funds available and we also have a balance of carryforward of about a half a million dollars in the Treasury-based account. So, we're in good shape on that and we sort of have some start-up money to meeting those bond payments.

On investment income, we had also exceeded budget levels. You will note there, though, that we had some fairly good growth in investment income during last year, particularly in the spring. There is a drop in our accrued income shown at the bottom of the first page between May and June.

And beyond the distributions we received, our accrued income dropped by about \$16,000. So, that's a minimum of our loss during that period. Actual loss is kind of an unknown factor the way this is reported to us,

but we did lose that much in accrual.

For expenses during the period, for the whole year for general operations, the expenses that we pay out of our Tier I receipts, we only expended about 77% of what we budgeted for direct costs. So, we ended the year with some fairly hefty balances.

We did utilize a half million dollars of those funds for the structural study on all the dams that aren't under construction. So, when you add those two together, what we spent for regular operations and that special study, we then became very close to what we were budgeted to spend.

But we are carrying forward at the end of this year \$816,000 of funds that aren't committed to any contracts. Now, our plan in the current budget was to use that source to fund some stabilization work at Dam 10. We have a line item capital project in the upcoming budget for \$650,000 this year and another \$125,000 next year, and this was going to be the source of that funding. So, it is somewhat committed at this point.

The primary or the larger expenses during the May/June period, we paid our contract attorney, Logan & Gaines, a little over \$32,000. That was for some subcontracted work to represent the Authority at the Public

Service Commission case involving the Kentucky American water plant that's proposed for Owen County.

And that closes that contract. I just want you to note that we no longer have any contract legal services available to us unless we go through another procurement process. So, that contract is no more.

We also paid the University of Kentucky a little less than \$11,000 during that period for the watershed management service. They supposedly billed us through June, although almost half of the contract still left on the books is unrequested.

I would anticipate that they will draw down the rest of that contract sometime in the next couple of months. There's about \$36,000 or \$37,000 left on it. So, we are still reserving that as an encumbrance against next year's funds, and I think that they will bill us. They're a little slow on their billing process at UK.

The other major expense---

CHAIRMAN WARE: We had to beef up what we're paying for the slowness this year, didn't we?

MR. MORSE: Pardon?

CHAIRMAN WARE: We had to beef up what we're having to pay them for that slowness in billing.

MR. MORSE: That's true. We did

contribute to their administrative overhead. Maybe they'll speed it up this year.

The other large payment was to the Auditor of Public Accounts. We paid them about \$9,700 for the audit last year. Again, they were real slow on their billing since they completed the audit last December. So, that's good for us. We've got more funds to invest the slower they are on those drawdowns.

As I said earlier, we ended the year on Tier I with \$817,000. We ended with \$650,000 on the Tier II receipts, and we're in good shape cash-wise.

On the lock operations -- the program is funded with General Fund receipts -- we expended everything but about \$600 which we had to lapse then back to the State's General Fund. So, we've utilized everything we had.

We're going to have less resources next year, as I've told you several times. That program has kind of dwindled away over time, and we're currently facing additional cuts that are probably going to get into our personnel funding also. So, we'll report on that next meeting after we resolve what we're going to do to accommodate the cuts we've been asked to make.

We did during that period make our

commitment to Fish and Wildlife. They finished up the ramp over here in Anderson County where they've renovated the old Fint ramp down on the river. I haven't personally gone there. I think David has. They've done a very good job and it's something that will help the boaters out in this local area. Our ability to continue that next year, though, is going to be slim to none because of the funding cuts.

The capital projects, we continue to make progress on Dam 9. We've paid the contractor \$698,000 for construction activity and the engineering oversight was about \$26,000 during this period.

We paid \$216,000 on the design work at Dam 3 and Locks 3 and 4. That's essentially complete.

There's a small amount left on that contract.

And we've got all our projects for the contracts that we have committed right now fully funded, plus we have an uncommitted balance of about \$1.1 million on the combined project for Dam 9 and 10. That's in cash value which we're holding as contingency for overruns on the project at this point.

We should be far enough along on that at the end of this calendar year that we'll know whether we need that or whether we can reallocate it.

As far as upcoming funding available,

we talked last time about the budget. We still have \$18.3 million of our agency bonds that were appropriated in the '06-08 budget and we have a \$17.5 million appropriation in the new year budget of General Fund-supported bonds, all of it coming from debt.

And given the credit markets and the budget problems at the current time, it's available but we just don't know when, and hopefully that will be resolved in the next month or so. We can tell you it's there. We just can't tell you when you can get to it.

That's all I have on the summary of these statements. If anybody has any questions, I'll be glad to answer them.

I do want to mention to you, we're starting the long-term capital planning process already for the biennium starting 2010. So, sometime this winter, we will need to get our plan together for projects out for the six years starting forward from 2010. So, let your needs be known and we'll try to put that plan together for you.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Does anybody have any questions for Don? If not, I'll entertain a motion to approve his Financial Report.

DR. HANEY: So moved.

MAYOR MILLER: Second.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I've got a motion and a second. All in favor, say aye. Any opposition by a like sign. Motion carries. Don, thanks.

You might as well stay up there.

MR. MORSE: We had one action item we wanted to bring to you for approval. By statute, we're required to have an annual audit of our financial activity. So, this will be for the year ended June 30 of this year.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has first call on whether they audit state agencies or whether they allow you to contract outside services. They elected this year to perform the audit as they have with the prior two years.

And they have given us a proposal -it's about the same as last year -- an estimated cost of
\$11,000, or it works out to about \$47 per hour for their
services. And I want to bring that to you for approval
before we actually initiate a contract.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: So moved.

MR. MITCHELL: Second.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I have a recommendation and a motion and a second on that. Any discussion? All in favor, say aye. Any opposition? Motion carries.

Next on the agenda, this was an item

that was brought before us at our last meeting, and we've made a commitment to consider what we would do with this item at this meeting.

I'd like to introduce Pat Banks, the current Kentucky Riverkeeper. And, Pat, if you would like to address the group and then we will go from there as far as our consideration of support or participation.

MS. PAT BANKS: Thank you for having us. Alan is here if we need him, but he is not feeling well. So, he is out in the car if you have any questions for him.

Did everyone get the information that was sent? You have a little bit more of a background of the Kentucky Riverkeeper and what we've been doing.

I just wrote something for one of our projects last week and realized that we've reached over 30,000 people just in immediate contacts which surprised me because I've been working so hard on each project, that to put it all together was good. And then the secondary things that would go out from there, I think we're starting to have some impact and voice.

We also talked about the survey at our last meeting, and Phase I is finished. It's going to be printed and we will be sending this out to all of the

stakeholders.

We will start the next round and it will focus on Fish and Wildlife, Waste Management and some of the other people that we've identified as players in what we're trying to accomplish.

This went out to County Judge

Executives, Mayors and our Legislators in our 41-county area.

So, it really is wonderful. The responses were great. They had a lot of just really good, thoughtful responses. If you would like, we can send each of you one of these probably in the next couple of weeks.

CHAIRMAN WARE: If you will get copies to Sue Ann, we'll can get them distributed to the Board members.

MS. BANKS: Okay. That would be great.

I think you would really like to see the work that we're
doing and the responses we've been getting. Does anyone have
any questions about the Riverkeeper?

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Did the County Judges offer any financial support?

MS. BANKS: We only asked two and it was just before--it was at the end of June and they all were starting their new budgets. So, we don't have any money from them.

We have asked for money from the Appalachian Regional Commission, nationally and state, and those letters went out mid July; but with vacations and everything, we have not heard back. We were going to wait until after this meeting and then follow up to see if we had any matching funds or anything we need to do.

MR. CAINES: Is \$50,000 your full budget?

MS. BANKS: Yes, and we probably could use more, but we really think that--we've included in that--the Appalshop has a certain administrative overhead. We've included some administrative overhead to pay for our staff to go around and do the educational things during and after the filming. So, we've tried to anticipate taking care of this.

MR. CAINES: Do you think there will be some monies come in from the counties?

MS. BANKS: I think so, and I think the Appalachian Regional Commission was very interested. Alan and his students have worked before. As a matter of fact, they worked on the headwaters project a couple of years ago, the EKU students, and they did a health survey and some other surveys and worked with health professionals in that region.

Again, the response rate was incredible

and they put together this publication. It's been published in several places, by the way. But Letcher County was able to use that to bring over \$20 million in to their region. They used it as backup for their request for money. It helped them frame their arguments and everything. So, that investment that the Appalachian Regional Commission made, which was about \$10,000, paid off several million.

And the survey that we've managed to put together with just our in-house funding and labor would probably be worth \$150,000, I've been told. So, we're doing a lot with a little bit; but as an artist, I'm used to doing that.

MR. REEDER: Pat, I want to ask a question. I wanted to ask you how the Riverkeepers' organization nationwide is coordinated?

MS. BANKS: It's the Waterkeeper Alliance. That's an international group. Robert Kennedy has been the president and provided a lot of leadership for this whole thing.

The way it's organized is each water body has to apply and go through a very rigorous set of standards. So, it could be a baykeeper, a lakekeeper, a streamkeeper or a riverkeeper and they're all treated fairly equally. Some areas, like the Puget Sound, has multiple

keepers, but it's usually around an inlet here and a 2 something here, and then they work together on certain issues. Their philosophy is to have one person 4 5 be the voice so that we can talk to groups like you and have a sense of what's going on. So, it's not just chatter. 6 7 MR. REEDER: It was established here, I think, about six or eight years ago. Mr. Kennedy came to 8 Boonesborough. I was there. Several of us were there when 9 he came down there and initiated the Kentucky Riverkeeper. 10 I think, Pat, maybe you're the third Riverkeeper maybe? 11 Well, I have been on the 12 MS. BANKS: board since the beginning. And, yes, I am the third. 13 MR. REEDER: It's my understanding --14 and this is just an aside so everybody can understand how 15 this thing started -- my understanding is that the 16 17 Riverkeeper movement originated in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh or someplace---18 The Hudson Bay and the 19 MS. BANKS: Chesapeake. Those are some of the very first ones. 20 MR. REEDER: A group of ex-marines of 21 22 all people started it---

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23

24

Yes.

MR. REEDER: ---because they were fed

MS. BANKS:

up with a lack of regulations in monitoring water quality and they forced a lot of changes there; and from there, it spread nationwide.

MS. BANKS: Yes. Six years ago, there were thirty, and now there's over two hundred, but they are around the world.

MAYOR MILLER: Might I ask how much money you've applied for with ARC?

MS. BANKS: We told them we were asking you for \$50,000.

MAYOR MILLER: So, you were going to use ours to leverage theirs?

MS. BANKS: Well, we weren't trying to double the money. We told them that you asked us to try and raise some matching money and that we've asked you for \$50,000. The national person, Alan talked to him. They've worked together for a long time, and he was going to walk it over to the other office if we didn't hear. So, depending on what you guys tell us, then, we will have something to give back to them.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Bob, we had two other little projects there, I was thinking, one I remember at Heidelberg that we were coordinating with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the federal there. There was one more,

wasn't there?

2 MR. REEDER: The one in the Forks.

3 | That's completed.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: We've paid those?

MR. REEDER: Well, the one, the one at the Forks. The one at Heidelberg is a share project of a boat ramp with Fish and Wildlife. It's using federal funds. It's 75% federal funds pass-thru, and they're not ready to initiate that yet. They don't have the federal money right now to match that one; but as soon as they do, it's the next boat ramp on our list. We're ready to go on it.

At the meeting, we discussed having to deviate from the normal policy of just reimbursing Fish and Wildlife and having the legal authority to participate directly in purchasing the property.

And that part of it may be my fault but it did slow it down because the money is not there, but I want to treat it like all the rest of them. I don't think we're in the property-buying business, per se.

So, I've told Fish and Wildlife to go ahead and whatever they do, to do it like all the rest of the projects. They buy the land and basically send us a bill at the end of it. But they don't have the money from the feds yet.

MR. MITCHELL: I'd like to ask Pat, can you give us a feel for what--I know your narrative says an educational DVD and documentary. Can you tell us a little more about the subject matter?

MS. BANKS: We're hoping to incorporate some of this survey into this. There are some interesting developments from like the County Judges. And you would think that the main stem and the headwaters--we actually had more people respond in the main stem, but the people in the headwaters that responded were more passionate. So, it was kind of an interesting thing to see how they broke it down.

When it comes to questions, like how important the river is and is it an asset to my community, would you like for me to, in just two paragraphs, just to give you an example?

MR. MITCHELL: Would the film concentrate mainly on water quality and the activities that either contribute to water quality or harm water quality? Is that the idea to educate people on the impact of farming? I mean, there's a multitude of things that have an impact on water quality.

MS. BANKS: That would be one aspect, the water quality and everything. The other is how we actually treat the river and how we think about the river,

what we can envision the river being. Is it an asset to a community or not? Most realize it's not an asset to their community but they can envision that it would be. These are the County Judges and the Mayors and things.

Right now, education, hospitals, all those things are right there. The idea of how can we actually make our lives better up and down the river is even a bigger issue, what the possibilities could be.

And I'm just speaking off the top of my head here, which always gets everybody in trouble, but in the paper, \$400 million is being spent at Lake Cumberland. And when that lake was built, there wasn't anything around it.

Now it's significant.

And I'm saying why don't you invest \$400 million in the river? Why don't we do the locks and dams? Why don't we build the infrastructure that we need that our citizens could actually use and live on?

That's not going to be part of the film, but eventually we would like to see resources brought.

And you guys are the experts. You know what has to be done.

We think of the film as being very positive, but also we would have questions. You want to integrate the communities that see the film. We're going to

be directing this to school children, and KET will probably be running this on their loop. We want to portray the river as incredibly beautiful and incredibly valuable.

And we're also working towards with Ben Chandler's office a federal designation for the river so that we have something that we can tag on to.

MR. REEDER: Pat, what would be the plans for distribution of the film? I know Appalshop, they make some good films and you see a lot of them on KET. What would be the plans for distributing that thing? You can have the best film on earth, but if nobody sees it---

MS. BANKS: Exactly. Well, part of it will be using Appalshop's distribution. The County Judges that we've spoken to personally said they would help distribute it in their communities and make sure that the schools all saw them. That's not a huge number, but we think that's going to be one of those, and then the university systems.

We just came back from a Waterkeeper Alliance meeting in Seattle, and we weren't far enough along for me to present what we were doing, but we're already ahead of what some of the people are doing thinking about their water. We already know with the testing that we can do more water testing and then what's next, and that's what people

ask. Well, I've been doing testing. What's next?

And we want to help be part of getting people to think about and really put this on their agenda because right now, even on the surveys, the public officials think that their community, when you ask them questions about their community, are they interested in the river, are there any issues, that's a very low percent. So, it's like is that their opinion of what those people are or do people care more than they realize, but the officials are incredibly responsive to the idea of pulling together.

DR. HANEY: Are they willing to put up any money?

MS. BANKS: See, that's always the kicker, and I think some of the people in the main stem think they're going to be more open to that. They feel like people in the headwaters are going to need a lot of help just because of the infrastructure problems that the headwaters have anyway. So, they're thinking we've got to do federal grants to try and get money up there.

MR. CAINES: Could this include something about the Kentucky River Authority and what the goals of the Kentucky River Authority are?

MS. BANKS: I read your mission the last time because I'm impressed with it. I think if we can

hold that mission up and say let's all hold on to that, that would be wonderful.

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$  CHRISTOPHER: Was that a yes or was that a maybe?

MS. BANKS: I would say that's a definite. We can put that graphically. I would do a painting with that on there. I think that sets a standard for all of us.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I get the impression that we're groping a little bit for justification for the expenditure of \$50,000 in this situation, and I'm willing to entertain any suggestion or recommendation by the Board members on this.

Short of that, let me tell you. My inclination is to let a subcommittee look at this in a little bit more detail along with some guidance from Don with respect to our budgetary constraints.

DR. HANEY: That brings up a good point. What source of revenue do we have for something like this?

CHAIRMAN WARE: And Glenn's question,

I'm kind of groping to see exactly, if I'm going to throw

this to a subcommittee, what subject matter does it best fit

into. It kind of crosses a lot of boundaries, and I'm

afraid, Randall, I'm getting ready to kick it towards your subcommittee.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: I was afraid you were going to suggest that.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Like I say, I'm willing to entertain if somebody wants to make a motion or recommendation.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Parks and Rec will take it.

CHAIRMAN WARE: My suggestion would be, Randall, to let Parks and Rec take it, look at it, like I say, with some input from Don Morse and then come back possibly by the next meeting and frame that in the context of what support we can and should provide for this. And, Pat, I hate to put you off another month.

MS. BANKS: Weather-wise, we've got probably filming until November and then otherwise it will get kicked into the next year.

MAYOR MILLER: Assuming you don't get any other funds from anybody else, the \$50,000 would do it?

MS. BANKS: Yes. We will have some control over content. We have the vision. We have the impetus. The final product is going to be after all the interviews and all the photography and everything.

Like I said, we want to use this as a road map because it gives us a place to start, the questions to ask, the things that people are thinking, some of the history of the river, but Herbie Smith is going to be the final person putting this together.

So, there's going to be a certain artistic license that as an artist I hope you guys appreciate. He is a professional. We will get to see the film before it's finished and people are going to get to have input, but it is a creative endeavor as well, and I think we want to keep that.

CHAIRMAN WARE: We as a Board or Steve and his staff really need to provide you all with input. Of course, we're not going to dictate the content.

MS. BANKS: Sure. Exactly.

CHAIRMAN WARE: But, then, I think another important aspect of this is distribution. We want to be sure that---

MS. BANKS: Well, and any help you can give us for distribution would be much appreciated. We do have some avenues, but we want partners in this. We've got to change the way people think about the river, and that's why we want to do it.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Well, unless I hear any

other suggestions, my inclination, Randall, is to let the 1 2 Parks and Rec Subcommittee look at this within the next few weeks and come back to the Board with a recommendation. And then the next issue is looking at 4 the composition of your subcommittee. It's kind of been 5 decimated. L.C. is here no longer. Susan Bush is gone. 6 Bill Grier is gone. I could ask for anybody that wants to to volunteer to be on that subcommittee at this point in time, short of me appointing people. 9 MR. MITCHELL: I'd be glad to be 10 involved. 11 CHAIRMAN WARE: Mr. Mitchell will 12 serve. 13 MAYOR MILLER: I'll be on it. 14 CHAIRMAN WARE: Very good, Mike. 15 Mayor 16 Miller will be on that. Is there anyone else that wants to 17 participate? MS. HUDSON: I can assist since Susan 18 was on it from an Environmental Protection standpoint, 19 Natural Resources. 20 CHAIRMAN WARE: Okay. 21 22 MR. MITCHELL: I think it's

appropriate, Mr. Chairman, that we have some state government

representation on there. To me, this is a public relations'

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exercise. And just looking at our budget for the last year, we spend \$20 million. And I can tell you that there's a lot of state agencies that spend less than \$20 million and they spend a heck of a lot more than \$50,000 on public relations' efforts every year. So, to me, it's appropriate if it's for maybe getting its mission and its work out in front of more people.

And as far as who should do that, I'm impressed with this group and I think they are appropriate. They are affiliated with Appalshop. They're affiliated with Eastern Kentucky University. From a state government standpoint, we would not have any problem entering into an agreement with a group like this which I think makes them a natural choice for this.

MR. REEDER: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to say this, and Warner raised the same question that staff talked about in the office is that if a film like this is produced and we pay for it or pay for part of it, I think the River Authority should be singled out or some portion of it dedicated to the mission and to the function of the River Authority.

I've been here ten years and you would be surprised if you go somewhere to speak about it or present it, people don't know what it is. They still don't know what

it is.

MS. BANKS: They don't know what the river is or where it is.

MR. REEDER: Some people think it covers the whole state. Some people think you're in charge of houseboats. Some people think we are law enforcement people. Some people think that we build dams only. There's a misconception of how we have implemented the four missions that we established in 1999 at our first planning meeting.

So, I think we should be a part of that if we're going to pay for it, and that doesn't mean--you can say whatever you want to say about the rest of it.

I think one thing when I look back on what we've done here -- and it's been for the lack of personnel, but I look back at one of the things I would change if I went back to square one and had a person that was knowledgeable enough about it -- and I've used myself and Board members, but that doesn't go very far -- I think we needed a public relations' individual to cover this entire basin if they don't do anything but call a County Judge or a Mayor and say this is who we are, here's some information. There are faces behind this, and any comments you've got, give them to us and we'll take them back to Frankfort and respond to them because a lot of them just see us as

collecting money from them and that's it.

DR. HANEY: We used to have a position called Circuit Rider, and that person's responsibility was just to do this. It's been so long ago, I forget how we funded that, but it was strictly to roam around through the basin and let people know what's going on and what we do.

MR. REEDER: We did have that at one time and got rid of it because it was in the hands of another organization and it got clouded as to who was being promoted.

So, I think the public relations' aspect as well as the overall message you're going to put out is valuable here, and I couldn't agree with Glenn more because that's the one thing we're short on is PR. And the only time we get any PR is when one of us gets interviewed for the paper or I go make a speech somewhere.

DR. HANEY: That was very obvious in the Herald a few weeks ago, wasn't it?

MS. BANKS: There's two things that are interesting that Steve said that's been in my experience.

I'm just going to say two things because they're so graphic.

We had an event with EKU students down on the river at Boonesborough Beach. Media was there. And we're at the top of the--we're not down on the beach yet. We're right next to the building, the office building.

And a reporter is standing there talking to me from Lexington, a television reporter and they've got the cameras, and she asked what is the significance of the Kentucky River and why does it need to be cleaned up or anything like that.

And I said, well, for one thing, that's where your water comes from. She goes, oh, no, not me. And I said, well, Lexington gets their water from the Kentucky River. She didn't know that.

MR. REEDER: Yes. I had a guy, a reporter no less, from Channel 18 or 27 when we had the famous rescue of the boat off the dam down here, and he said I'll turn the camera off, you know, and he said there's a question I need to ask you. He said, why do we have dams anyway?

MS. BANKS: Another reporter from Lexington was giving me an interview, and I had my press packet together and I had the fish alert from the EPA.

And she said, well, what's the matter with the river? And I said, well, there are some issues and we've got things that have to be cleaned up. And she said, well, we've got the EPA, we've got everybody in charge. Why do we have to worry? And I said, well, okay, here is this.

And do you know what she said? Where

did you get that? And I said, well, I Googled it off the Internet. And she said, well, if a young woman isn't supposed to eat fish, why aren't people upset? And I said, well, maybe you've got to tell them that story. That's important. That's an issue, making this fishable and swimmable.

But those are two things, and she also was not aware that her drinking water came from the river. She wasn't aware of it -- two reporters.

MR. REEDER: This is a good opportunity, I think, if we do it right, if we approach it right.

MR. CHRISTOPHER: Let me ask, Mr. Chairman, that if any of the Board members have thoughts, comments, questions that they would like for us to investigate while we're in our subcommittee, please feel free to forward those. We'll gather those thoughts and try to come back with a good report and a thorough report and have this thing issued out and ready to go.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I think you've got a good group to work with, Randall, with Glenn, Valerie and Mike willing to work with you and Rex. And I'll be involved with that, too.

Sue Ann, just get with Randall and you

all set up a meeting at everybody's earliest convenience and make sure Don is plugged into that at the same time, and if Pat needs to be there, have her in.

Thank you very much, Pat.

MS. BANKS: Thank you. I'm going to leave this with Sue Ann, and this is not the final final because they are still editing. You know how academics are. They have to make sure everything is perfect on that, and that's why they're experts. They we will get the final final to everybody.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Next on the agenda is an update on the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission. Steve, you're going to do that in Bill Grier's absence, and Don Hassall is in the audience today, too.

MR. REEDER: In your handouts, you've got a memo from Bill Grier. Bill, it's one of the last things he did while he was still on the Board. He was our member representative on the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission.

The Bluegrass Water Supply Commission has two ex officio members, a Kentucky Infrastructure Authority member and the Kentucky River Authority. We don't have a vote on that. More than anything, we sit there and listen and we always have a report on what's going on.

So, I'm passing this out. I was not at the meeting. So, I'm somewhat at a disadvantage to talk about it. I think it's self-explanatory.

The Bluegrass Water Commission here of late is, I think, trying to -- and I'm sure Don will help me on this -- but they're looking for trying to retool their mission just a little bit since they're not involved directly at this point in time with ownership in a plant that's being built in Pool 3.

There is one issue here, and Don will probably want to talk about that. There is one issue -- I'll tell it to you up front -- and it involves Financial/Funding in Bill's report.

The Legislature in I believe the odd
Session of it was either '04 or the odd Session of '05
appropriated \$900,000 to the Bluegrass Water Supply
Commission for general uses as far as the start-up costs. It
covered a little bit of everything, and it involved us the
way the legislation was written.

And I did not want to get in a position of vetoing items. It was not directly our business. And there reason that I think Representative Damron plugged us into that, because I think it was primarily his effort in the appropriation bill, was simply because he wanted us to--he

and Joe Barrows, who was in the Legislature at the time, they wanted us to know about what they were doing so that our plans would not conflict.

And, then, of course, on their end of it, they took care of a lot of that by having one of our people sit on that Board so that they would have the benefit of our thinking or our comments as they developed their plans. And certainly their plans were always consistent with what we were doing. That's one reason we endorsed that water plant in Pool 3 because it was consistent with our efforts to erase the deficit and all that sort of thing.

But the first \$900,000 was expended. And what would happen, the bills would come in. Actually, the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority would pay them, but we would sign off on them, and we never questioned them. We went ahead and made note of what they were for and reported them in here to the Board and went ahead.

The Legislature in '06 appropriated another \$900,000 for the same types of purposes, although the wording in it was more. As we've read it, it discusses engineering and technical things a little bit more.

We do not have a contract with KIA. It was a three-way contract. It takes a three-way contract to spend the money, a Memorandum of Agreement -- the Kentucky

Infrastructure Authority, the Kentucky River Authority and the Bluegrass Water Commission.

We do not have a contract at this point in time to expend any of that \$900,000 that's there. It will last, according to the Budget Office, until 2010 for anything that comes in or any projects that they get involved with or whatever. At that point, it's been our opinion we would enter into an agreement with the proper parties and sign off on the invoices and go ahead.

One difference in the old legislation and the new or the old appropriation and the new one was that the second one initially didn't put us in it, which that suited me just fine because we didn't have any business second-guessing what they were doing or dealing with that.

Of course, we had a seat on the Board anyhow. It didn't make any difference.

So, we had Governor Fletcher at the time. And one of the clean-up things that the Budget Office does after every one of these sessions, they had a big Executive Order for the Governor to sign realigning some of the things that the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority was doing.

And as typical with the Legislature sometimes, they give them responsibilities outside of their

authority. But one of the things they did -- that's not outside their authority necessarily -- but one of the things they did was put us back in it in that Executive Order, which I wasn't too thrilled about getting back in, to be honest with you, but it would put us back in it. And, so, we are back in it.

Now, there is a loan outstanding to KACO and the Kentucky League of Cities in the total amount of \$320,000 according to this.

MR. HASSALL: Three thirty.

MR. REEDER: Three thirty. Okay. This says 320. Three hundred and thirty thousand dollars for services of various kinds. It was just loans taken out. I don't know particularly what they were used for, but they were loans.

So, the attorney for the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission came to us and said, you know, can you initiate a contract so we can pay that old debt off.

And, so, we corresponded with the Budget Office. The Budget Office said essentially, no, you can't do that because it's older debts entered into before '06, and there's not enough indication about how it was used, whether it was used for engineering services or not. So, we got a no from them, and I transmitted that to Mr. Damon

Talley.

So, that's on the table. I have no action item or anything like that on here today, although I knew it would come up. Don Morse and I talked about it, but, Don, you might want to go ahead and tell the Board about it.

We're not doing anything about it at this point because of the position of the State Budget

Office. LRC has called me about it, different people in LRC and said what's the problem here. And I said, well, look, we don't care. It's not our money.

I said, you know, if the State Budget
Office changes their mind, I'll be glad to enter into an MOA
and get this done. But until I hear from the State Budget
Director, I can't take anything in front of my Board.

So, that's the status of that. If you can lobby it out with them, and it's no big deal to me or the Board, I don't think, because the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission does do things that are completely consistent with what we do.

In fact, I would remind everybody, the new members, that when this thing was started up, we don't do this very much, but about, I don't know, five or six years ago, we were the first agency and maybe the only one to give the Bluegrass Water Supply Commission some start-up money.

We gave them \$30,000. I don't remember the exact date. I remember we were in the hotel up there where the meeting was held. I do remember that.

But it was basically when you changed over from a Consortium to a Commission. Of course, the Commission is organized under state law. The Consortium at that time, they were just a group of people. Warner's organization is a member.

So, anyway, that's really all I have to say about it. I did want to bring that one issue up that some of the members may hear about on their own, and that's been our position on how we're going to handle it.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Don, would you like to address the Board?

MR. HASSALL: Steve summed it up very well. Obviously, we would like to be able to access that \$900,000. We do need that money. One of the purposes of taking that would be to, if we were allowed to draw down on it, would be to resolve these two small loans with KACO and League of Cities.

The language that you're referring to,

Steve, was not put in there by the legislators because they

disclaim that they put that strain on it. In fact, there

were supposed to be fewer strains on the second \$900,000 than

the first \$900,000. But by the time whoever got through putting the pen to it, it ended up being more restrictions, and that was the confusion to us.

We've had discussions with

Representative Damron and Senator Buford in the context of
how we might get this straightened out. And it may very well
be a matter that would sit dormant until the '10 General
Assembly to get that dealt with. We would not like to see it
wait that long, but if there's no other way, then, we would
have to wait that long to get that resolved.

Going back to one more point, a couple of things you said earlier, Steve, the Water Commission does see a different role now with the Kentucky American Water Company having gone ahead and started construction on their 20-million-gallon-per-day plant without the additional five-million-gallon-per-day increment that we had hoped to be able to participate in.

We see our role as shifting somewhat, and we're now looking at issues like connectivity, trying to enhance the connectivity of the water system through Central Kentucky just in terms of redundancy and reliability.

We're going to meet soon. We met in July. We're going to meet in August and discuss tweaking our mission statement and taking steps toward looking at moving

ahead toward connectivity issues. 1 2 CHAIRMAN WARE: I'll tell you what. With Bill being off the Board now, you've got my e-mail address and Steve's. Contact us on future meetings and I'll probably either attend or Steve attend, but I'll plan on trying to make those meetings. 6 7 Does anybody have any questions of Mr. Hassall? 8 9 MR. COLLINS: Actually, Mr. Chairman, I've got one of Warner. Is the Plant Board still a member? 10 11 MR. CAINES: We're a member, no voting. 12 We just go to the meetings. MR. COLLINS: But you were a voting 13 member at one time? 14 MR. CAINES: 15 Yes. MR. COLLINS: Is the reason for not 16 17 being a voting member now is---MR. CAINES: My Board decided not to be 18 19 a voting member. 20 MR. COLLINS: So, it was a Board decision? 21 22 MR. CAINES: Yes. CHAIRMAN WARE: Along that line of 23

questioning, have any other communities dropped out of the

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## Commission?

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MR. HASSALL: Nobody has dropped out.

Even Frankfort has not dropped out. Warner explained their

position I think well, that they stepped back but they

haven't dropped out. They have an employee, Dave Billings,

of Warner's staff is attending the meetings, but he has

chosen not to vote on the advice of his employer, but no one

has dropped out.

9 MR. REEDER: Richmond is still not a 10 member.

MR. HASSALL: That's correct. Richmond is still not a member.

MR. REEDER: But Berea is.

MR. HASSALL: Berea is a member.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Next on the agenda, we're going to discuss prioritization of potential projects over the next couple of years based on a soon-to-be-finalized report from Stantec.

And we've got Mr. Craig Avery and Jeff Dingrando and Dave Hamilton and I guess Steve. I don't know who is going to take the lead on this. Craig, are you going to start this discussion?

MR. AVERY: Yes, I'll just start it.

24 Dave, do you want to start?

MR. HAMILTON: I think Steve wanted to mention something.

MR. REEDER: I wanted to preface it and tell the members what we're doing and the purpose for the discussion to begin with.

If you all read the minutes or reviewed the minutes from the last meeting, Sue Ann put a note in your packets to look at the proper page numbers that dealt with the items discussed that are related to this last time.

Quite frankly, we couldn't give you any updated information beyond that because we've been working with budget people and the engineering folks from Stantec in order to make some very specific recommendations and have some specific things to talk about and talk about them with some degree of safety.

So, what we do have and the reason we're here to talk about that is very simple. We've got the rest of this biennium. Of course, we've got the capital construction plan that's filed with the budget. Currently, that plan goes from 2008 to 2014, and every two years you update it or modify it or change it and you file that about the time you file a budget.

And, of course, they pretty much have

to sort of agree at least during the biennium as to how much money you're going to spend versus what you're taking in.

You can't put some things in there you're not going to do.

You can put optional things in there, but you can't load it up and not have some responsibility to it.

So, there are two -- and Don went over this in his presentation. There are two groups of money, bottom line, that we're talking about here. We're talking about \$18.3 million in fee money, bonded fee money that is authorized for the rest of this biennium, and that comes from, of course, water user fees and it's money that was originally authorized in '06 and was carried forward and reauthorized in '08. Right now, the bulk of it is being spent on Dam No. 9 to complete that at Valley View which is Lexington's water supply.

And the 18.3 assumes that you don't have any big overrides in this thing. We've got a contingency in it, but at the same time, money held back in case something happens; but change orders being what they are, the Finance Department, I would say Glenn is doing a real good job at holding those costs back. They know that we don't have a lot to work with.

And from that, we've designed the dam at 3. It is virtually ready to go. It's been held up for

two or three months because of a permit problem with the Corps of Engineers over some potential plants that exist up there or they thought existed. Now they've said they don't.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  COLLINS: But the conditions are right for them to grow there.

MR. REEDER: The conditions are right. That's exactly right. I told somebody the other day, it's sort of like the police arresting me because I had good soil on my property that would grow marijuana.

The thing about it is, is that thing is ready to go. We have an issue with a property owner up there that the Finance Department has just completed an appraisal on that we've got to deal with, but that shouldn't be a great hurdle to get over except to just deal with it.

And the Finance Department has got the plans and specs as I understand now. The permit is still not in our hand, but they've got the specs looking at them in Paul Gannoe's office over in Engineering. And, so, we're looking at getting to that project or being able to let it to contract this year if we can.

And the second group of money was the restored \$17.5 million of General Funds supported by General Fund bond obligations. That was the famous vetoed money from the 2006 Session, and it was put back in during this

administration. Governor Beshear put it back, and we're going to use that.

So, what we have done, we have picked out a number of projects discussed last time that came from a needs book. After the 2006 Session, we had Stantec do a study, an analysis of all the dams except 10 and 9 which were the subjects of replacement anyhow, and 9 is being built and 10 is going to if we get the federal red tape straightened out.

And I had them go ahead and run Dam 3 also because I wanted to see just how bad it really was, and it ranked I think the third worst dam in the system which threatened Frankfort's water supply if it ever failed because you lose all your hydraulic pressure on the back side of it.

So, we had that done. We've got a road map now which we intend to develop into, not just for this biennium, but on down we plan to make like a ten-year plan out of that thing so that people down the road after I'm gone and after everybody else here is probably gone, so that whoever is sitting in here can look at that thing and say, now, look, here is what needs to be done.

Of course, we have the inspections by staff that verify those things, and I'm thinking about a contractor inspector somewhere down the road, too, that will

make double sure that this stuff is kept on track.

But be that as it may, there's \$17.5 million sitting over here, all of it to be let or all of it to be bonds to be sold, money to be generated, and start out with Dam 3. That's a given.

The bid at Dam 3 has got an alternate in it to rework Lock No. 4 in Frankfort. It still works but it doesn't work well. It's about the same shape the rest of them are in. It just hasn't quite failed yet. And, so, we have an alternate for that, depending on how the bids come in.

We may or may not have enough money. Concrete is going out the roof. Steel is and oil is. So, no telling what kind of bids you're going to get. I think we got a real steal in that one over at 9. And we almost lost that one because the bid was twenty some million dollars, twenty-two million dollars versus fourteen because somebody filled in something on the wrong line. And thank goodness for Joe Meyer down in Engineering who came in and overruled the technical mistake, which he had a legal right to do, and let us have that bid. Else, we might not be talking about 3.

But at the same time, as Don pointed out and he said it very succinctly, that the bond markets today, financial markets are things that are beyond the

control of anybody in this room. They're beyond the control of us, the Governor, the Legislature or anybody else.

And there are discussions, there are discussions among the policy-makers as to whether or not, I guess, first of all, if any bonds can be issued. If they can be, which pool of bonds, the General Fund bonds or \$18 million worth of bonds can be sold, which of the two or both. Things change in a short period of time sometimes. So, who knows.

So, we're going to approach it like we're going to get both them, but we also want you to know that if we only get one of them, then, we're going to be restricted on one of the pools, we're going to be restricted pretty much to look at letting the dam up at 3 and seeing if there's enough money in that thing in the total bid that comes in to go ahead and rework Lock No. 4 because that was the understanding. Those two locks, 3 and 4, are in the capital plan as filed and they're mentioned in the budget documents.

Little did we know when that money was appropriated, little did we know that when that was authorized, we didn't know that Locks 1 and 2 would fail shortly thereafter, which they have. And they may be not so bad but they may be real bad. We don't know. We haven't

done an in-depth analysis of it.

So, our plans right now are to do this, to let that dam if we get the powers at be. And this is dictated by market conditions and is not dictated by people.

I understand the Governor lost a project of his own the other day that he wants real bad. So, if he lost one and couldn't do anything about it, then, we can see the position we find ourselves in right quick.

But I think if I had my druthers, I would rather have the General Fund money because if we don't use that authorization, we won't see it again in this climate, not likely, because that General Fund money, it's already an extended life, you know, over two sessions.

And with the condition that the State General Fund is in, we're not likely to see that anymore if we don't spend that or get it under contract or whatever somewhere.

The \$18 million, if that's the amount, the eighteen that will be laying there out of water feesupported bonds, that's easy to get redone because that's dedicated money. It's like the road fund.

But you do it to be diligent and ask for it because you could be bypassed if you don't ask for it again; but if you ask for it again, you're probably going to

get that authority if you don't spend it all or spend any of it. So, I'm not as worried about losing that as I am the other completely.

So, what we did is to lay out, starting with Dam 3, and we don't need any action or approval of Dam 3 or Lock 4 because we've already approved it. This is advisory.

But the other things that we've laid out, we're making an assumption that the General Fund money would be sold in the second half of the biennium which that may or may not be true anymore -- I don't know. That's the way the financial planners had laid it out. We could have access to the eighteen now and the seventeen and a half in the second half of the biennium, in '09, July of '09.

They laid it out that way. So, we planned accordingly. And, like I say, that may or may not be true. This stuff changes on a daily basis. We have e-mails and conferences every day on some of that stuff.

So, we wanted to make sure that we had enough projects from that needs book, from the Stantec -- that's what they call themselves now. They don't call themselves Fuller Mossbarger anymore. Stantec.

DR. HANEY: Do you think that sounds any better?

MR. REEDER: Not to me. Stantec is a Canadian operation, I understand, and Fuller Mossbarger simply joined them.

But the Stantec assessment of it, what I tried to do was go through there and told them to pick out the largest number of priorities that would meet this \$17 million to use, throw a couple of others in -- I think they came up with about \$20 million worth -- throw a couple of others in in case we couldn't get to one of them or there was some problem with feasibility, no design or extra design was needed or something like that.

Of course, what we are told by the planners is that with regard to these bond issues, they are looking for things to let that are ready to go. They don't want to invest a whole lot of money and time in projects that have to be drug out. They want things that can go to contract right now.

And, so, we've looked at some that probably will require not a great deal of engineering, you know, abbreviated types of engineering, and things that are rated very high from a standpoint of priority with respect to a danger of failure and things that just rank bad from a standpoint of a lot of people depending on it, but they may not numerically be ranked quite as high in relation to

something else.

So, that's what we want to look at.

And in that regard, David did the initial pass using their book, and then we involved them in two meetings to go over this thing and bring it to a point. So, at the last meeting, Dr. Haney was there as well as the Chairman.

So, this is what they're going to do and that's a preface to all this, and that's about as succinct as I can say it. We want to spend as much of it as we can and get it under contract because at present if we don't do so, we will at least lose the seventeen; and then we also, you know, if it became available again, if we didn't spend it or have it under contract, for legitimate reasons, they might not be inclined to give it to us.

So, with that being said, Craig.

MR. AVERY: I think I may need to defend myself here a little bit. I have been at Fuller, Mossbarger, Scott & May or FMSM since 1971. So, I have been here forever.

So, the one thing about FMSM or Fuller Mossbarger, if you ever did figure out how to say the name, you would never forget it. Most people never could figure out how to say the name. It was just too much of a tongue tier.

So, as of the first of the year, we merged with a company called Stantec. Half of our staff is really a North American company. Half of our staff is located in Canada, half of it in the U.S., about 9,000 employees total.

And there's no footprint for the company here in our geography of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri where our offices were. So, that's just a little bit of an explanation there. So, everything now that you hear from us is Stantec. And I'm sorry it doesn't sound as good as Fuller, Mossbarger, Scott & May, but that is what it is.

We have been involved in the river for probably fifteen or twenty years, and I was at the meeting in '99, that planning session that, Steve, was one of your first meetings. And, Bob, I think you were there and Don Haney was there, I think, and I don't know if anybody else was on the Board at that time or not.

That was kind of who the Board was going to be, part of that, but 9 was so bad and 10 was so bad, there were things that were so bad, it was like, oh, we've got to work on those, and that became the focus initially was 9 and 10, getting congressional money and so on, but the Board always needed to know where are the rest of

them lining from here.

So, last year, you all contracted with us to go look visually at everything from the standpoint of the loss of pool. So, this is a visual observation. We haven't done any investigation. We haven't done any drilling. We haven't done anything to know or is there something more detailed that we wouldn't know by just looking at it. All of this is based on just a visual observation and diving. We did do diving at some of these facilities.

So, Jeff Dingrando led that for the firm, and he's going to kind of go through the details of how this was put together. Then I will shut up.

CHAIRMAN WARE: Thank you, Craig.

MR. DINGRANDO: I came to the meeting in June and you all had a draft, a previous draft version of this table.

Since that time, we finished our diving work. We had three sites that we lacked. We went back and picked those up in the beginning of July and shifted some of the rankings that you see on here just a little bit. Some of them we had to make some assumptions about how bad they might be under water. A couple of them turned out to be bad but maybe not as bad as you might assume, and that kind of shuffled things just slightly. So, this is an updated

version.

I'm just going to kind of talk about how we arrived at a ranking, kind of walk you through that just a little bit. Then I think David is probably going to take you to some specific projects out of the table here that you all have that you kind of want to gear up for in doing those repairs.

I'll just kind of walk through this.

These repairs are based on, as Craig said, above- and below-water visual observations. No material sampling, no drilling. Anything really in depth like that would come in a detailed design phrase. You may need to do some of those investigations to get ready to make sure there's nothing concealed in these that you couldn't otherwise see visually.

Like I said, we finished the diving work in July. We looked at it on an element-by-element basis, not as a site-by-site. So, each site we broke down into pieces -- the dam, the upper gates, the abutment on the far side -- all those pieces apart so we could look at individual elements.

If there was one bad element at a site, you may want to go ahead and get that one because it has a risk to losing your pool. Even if everything else at the site is in good condition, we didn't want to glaze over a bad

component. If we average everything over the whole site, you may glaze over something that's a risk that you may want to tackle early on instead of later in a long-term project.

We tried to factor in risk of loss of pool. We looked at not just the physical condition of a piece but if it fails, how difficult would it be for emergency repairs to be made as the pool is being lost. So, those kind of things factored in how expensive would it be to fix it after it fails versus go ahead and fix it before it fails. So, we tried to take those things into account in ranking all of these.

And the bottom point there, our scope did not ask us to factor in consequential damages such as water users in the pool or infrastructure further up in the pool. That was left to KRA to kind of incorporate that aspect. If Dam No. 9 were to fail, for instance, we all know Lexington's water supply is in that, but we just looked specifically at what's right there at the structure and am I going to lose that pool or not.

The methodology, you'll see in about the middle of the page the condition index. That's a zero to 100 score for every element, and that's just the physical condition of the element regardless of any other factors. Is this piece functioning like it should be. If it's a gate or

if it's the dam, is it in terrible condition, is it in good condition, moderate condition, etcetera.

Move from there to---

MR. AVERY: Zero is bad. One hundred is good.

MR. DINGRANDO: That's right. Zero would be completely nonfunctional, an element that has already fallen over or a wall has fallen over. A hundred would be saying it's in excellent condition.

MR. REEDER: Forty is poor, forty or less.

MR. DINGRANDO: Forty and below is rather poor shape.

We move from there to what we call the composite score. That's a one to five score, one being bad and five being good. And what that does, it moves you from physical condition and takes into account these risk factors associated with how likely might I lose the pool if this particular piece failed.

So, we've got things color-coded on here. Red would be the lowest composite score. We didn't have anything that's colored red on here. Going then to yellow. Blues and greens are the highest ranked or in the best shape, lowest risk.

So, there's quite a few in the yellow category down the lower part of the river which you may expect. Those are the oldest structures. And as you get up, construction methods evolved. The structures are newer. You get up to the concrete dams, 11 through 14, and those have fewer items that rank really poorly.

And then the priority rank, we just took the composite score and ranked all the items you see in this table here. We ranked about I think fifty elements.

Some of the elements were in obviously good enough shape that we didn't even put them on the table here. But we took fifty of them and see where they fell and ranked them one through fifty.

And then this and from the projects you all picked out, this helps you all use it as a decision-making tool; and if you think about it in terms of buying down risks or where is my highest risk and how many dollars does it take me to knock it off, you guys, Steve and David, have come up with a pretty good list of projects here.

And you will see that if you have resources to do all of them, it would knock off a lot of the high priority items on there. Some sites have several that you could knock out with one construction effort and then kind of a hodgepodge here and there of high priority ones

that you could pick off.

And I think with that, I'll turn it over to David. He's going to talk about this one-page handout here that kind of hones in on the projects that you all are currently looking at.

MR. HAMILTON: Thank you, Jeff. You should have also in your handout a one-page chart there with some capital construction projects. I think Steve said it best when he referred to it as kind of a road map for our capital construction in the years to come.

We've got plenty of studies over the past years that looked at the best ways to enhance our water supply as far as raising pool levels and whatnot, but we didn't have an up-to-date report on what were the conditions of all the rest of the dams and how likely are they to fail.

So, I'd like to start at the top of this page and just kind of work from the top down to the bottom, just line item by line item.

And you will see there from the top, we're beginning with projects that are already either underway, under construction or are in our capital construction plan.

The first item, Dam No. 9, obviously that's been under construction for about a year and a half.

As Don mentioned in his Financial Report, we've got a little over \$1 million in a pool of money to handle any contingencies that might come up regarding change orders.

As to this date, we don't have any major financial change orders. They've been talking about a couple.

At our last Monday meeting, they brought up the possibility of requesting a change order due to the cost of fuel. Finance indicated at that meeting that they don't have a provision for that. The Transportation Cabinet does but the Finance Cabinet does not. So, it looks like that would not be approved.

There's also been some discussion about the quantities of concrete they've had to use that didn't match up with the anticipated amount of concrete that they thought they would be dealing with, but that is not an official change order request at this time.

As far as the schedule goes on Dam 9, they are still on schedule to be done by early spring of next year -- January or February time range, if not sooner. They will be pouring the arccell 6/7 possibly next week. And if you will remember, there's eight cells that go all the way across. So, they're making their way across the main stretch of the river at a pretty good pace.

The next item, Dam 3 and the major lock rehabs at 3 and 4, as Steve mentioned when he started out, that design is not really finalized but the final version of it has come to our office and the Finance Cabinet for review of the details.

Two other things that are out there that were mentioned were the environmental permits. It sounds like it's more a matter of just getting the actual paper permits in hand. All the public review and comment periods are over. There's no additional action required by us to pursue the project. So, it's more a matter of just getting the actual permits in hand. It doesn't sound like there's any stoppage there.

And then the other item that was also mentioned is that we need to secure the easements on the Owen County side to actually access the property.

So, what we have on that design is we have got a complete design for the dam and we've also got a complete design for the rehab of Lock 3 and Lock 4.

For the redesign of the locks, we've got two basic alternatives for each one. One involves rehabbing the gates that are there. And the second alternative at both locations is bringing in new steel gates. And that's the item that would be up for bids here probably

by the end of the summer hopefully, if all goes well with the permitting.

The next item there is the Dam 9 crest gates. That has not been designed. There was some preliminary environmental design work that was done, but the crest gates themselves have not been designed. It does appear, however, in our capital construction plan. So, there's no action required on that.

The Lock 10 bulkhead wall, the next item, would be similar to the cutoff wall we have at the other lock locations. It also is in our capital construction plan. And if I understand correctly, there's a pool of money that's available to fund that. So, that is not an action item that we need to take.

From this point down to the bottom of the page, you're basically getting into new capital construction items that aren't in our current capital construction plan. So, we would be looking to the Board for approval to add these pursuant to funding being available.

The first four items there, Lock and Dam 1, Lock and Dam 2, Lock and Dam 12, Lock and Dam 13, all refer to the same type of treatment. And the problem area there is this far abutment.

It might be hard to make out from the

back there, but the river flow is going from left to right.

And the area on the far abutment is slowly washing out and working its way upstream.

A close-up shot of that is right there and you can see the erosion beginning to work upstream.

That's the same problem that's present at Lock and Dam 1,

Lock and Dam 2, Lock and Dam 12, and Lock and Dam 13. I

don't have quite as good a shot at the other locations.

Lock and Dam 2, a lot of foliage there on the upper part of the picture. So, you really can't see how bad it is, but you can kind of follow this line up.

MR. DINGRANDO: And, David, if you open that other one, there's some closer-up photos of Dam 3.

MR. REEDER: Excuse me, Dave, one minute. At those four locations, 1, 2, 12 and 13, reading the report, if any of you get into the report itself, you will find much more extensive expenditures and needs at those locations.

But what I asked David to do was go back and come up with some kind of intermediate solution that would buy some time on those dams. So, he came up with about a \$500,000 fix at each one of them, and that's been ratified by Stantec.

So, what I'm saying, if you read some

of this stuff in the report itself, you will find a lot more work to do. Like Dams 1 and 2, you've got about \$14 million worth of work to be done, but we can't spend \$14 million worth of work on those two dams. That's all there is to it.

But this \$500,000 at those two locations will head off some of the problems that would emanate from those weaknesses and keep us from having to spend that big money right now on that.

MR. HAMILTON: To further that, you have to look at both charts here. For instance, the treatment on the far abutment at Dam 1, the very first item, the proposed treatment to really do it up the best you can would be a little over \$2.1 million to fix this location.

And, essentially, what we're looking at is a scaled-down version similar to what we did at 3 which basically involves a slight amount of slope regrading and then armoring that bank there in stone and rip-rap.

It's certainly not an ideal fix, but we're not looking to spend as much, like Mr. Reeder mentioned, \$14 million at both locations, Dam 1 and 2. So, it's a scaled-back, stopgap version to basically seal up this problem area.

And, again, if you will look on the chart that Jeff went over, the dam far abutment at Dam No. 1

was their highest rank in priority of all the elements they investigated. So, basically that's the highest risk of loss of pool.

And you have a similar situation at 2, 12 and 13. They don't rank quite as high. Dam 2 far abutment ranks as fifth highest priority. The abutment at Dam 12 is the thirteenth highest priority, and Dam 13's abutment is the seventeenth highest priority. But you would be looking at an average of about \$500,000 per location.

The next item is Dams 6, 7 and 8.

These items don't rank quite as high. The ranking on the sheetpiling that exists behind Dam No. 6 ranks as number sixteen. The sheetpiling at Dam No. 7 ranks as high as number four. And the sheetpiling at 8 ranks as number fourteen.

So, not quite as high as the far abutment rankings, but the other thing that's involved here is you've got water supply intakes in all of those pools.

Dam No. 6 creates a pool of water for Wilmore. Dam 7 holds back the water for Harrodsburg. And Dam 8 holds back the water for Nicholasville and Lancaster.

At each of these locations, we're basically looking to do a project similar to what's seen in this series of photographs which involves driving a new row

of sheetpiling behind the existing dam.

And as you can see at the bottom right corner, this is from the 1993 repairs at Dam No. 5. You begin by driving the sheetpiling upstream of the dam, excavating the area in between the sheetpiling and the existing dam, filling that with a rock fill, and then capping it. You can see the rebar installed there for the final placement of the cap, the material that would connect the existing dam to the new row of sheetpiling, as can be seen in this picture.

So, we would be looking at doing that at Dams 6, 7 and 8. I would probably rank 7 and 8 a little bit higher than 6 right now. Condition-wise, 7 is the worst of the three. It has a condition index of 21 which is basically at the very bottom of the poor category. A 20 to 39 rates as a poor. So, if it had been a 10 to a 19, that would be very poor. So, it's the worst condition of the three locations.

Lock and Dam 6 is the next. It's got a condition of 40, whereas Dam 8 has a condition of 65, but I would put Dam 8 ahead of 6 due to the greater reliance as far as water supply intakes go, with Nicholasville and Lancaster both relying on it.

MR. REEDER: Plus we've had a history

of problems there -- leakage. Back when you were on the Board before, Dr. Haney, we spent a good deal of money up there grouting. There's a lot of caverns and porous material in that thing, and some of it may have been caused by that very problem right there.

MR. HAMILTON: Yes. And typically during a drought, 8 gets hit some of the hardest because you've got a large intake in Kentucky American in the pool above in 9. And, so, when you get a low-flow situation, you get a very small amount, if any, going over and through Dam 9. And, so, 8 kind of feels the brunt of that.

MR. REEDER: If water ceases to go over Dam 8 and they have a water quality problem, it's harder to treat it -- a lot of algae in it and all kinds of things.

MR. HAMILTON: You can see on that same chart the costs associated with those three items. For Dam 6, it would be \$1.75 million. Dam 7 would be \$3 million. That also includes a little bit of work on the wing wall that attaches to the hydro plant. And then at Dam 8 would be just over \$2.5 million.

The last four items on there are in regards to Locks 1 and 2. In referring to the large table, the gates at Lock 1 are the seventh highest risk or priority rank. The gates at Lock No. 2 are the eighth highest risk

which are pretty much in line with Locks 3 and 4. Lock 3 is the ninth rank, and Lock 4 is tenth ranked.

Condition-wise, they all have a condition of 35 which again puts it in the poor category which is stated as serious defects in at least some portions of the structure. Failure of an element seems imminent under current conditions.

Again, as was mentioned, we don't have any detailed design for 1 and 2. We did have Stantec and Bergmann basically do a one- to two-day visit to the site. Certainly, they had some expertise on it because they were already looking at 3 and 4, very similar structures.

They basically gave us a windshield estimate of what it would cost to repair those, and that's what those last four items are.

The first two are basically, again, a very stop-gap measure. And I know Earl has warned me against I guess the success of trying to do the repair work of the locks without dewatering which basically would involve taking the gates off, renewing the timbers and trying to get everything to match up without having the ability to actually work in the dry.

To do that procedure, you're looking at a little over a million and a half dollars, and that's very

basic, renewing the essential items, the wood timbers on the gates primarily, maybe a little bit of service to the anchorages.

Again, the success -- it's been done by the Corps. I know Stantec has talked to them a little bit in the past. They've done it on I know Lock 7 and it was successful. But, again, as Earl has told me, it's not an ideal situation.

The last two items would be if they are repaired at a similar level to what we are doing at Locks 3 and 4 where you're dewatering, you're redoing a structural rehab, repainting the gates, major electrical work as far as upgrading your mechanical devices that operate the locks.

And for each of those locations, you're looking at about \$6.1 million which is a little bit more expensive than what we're looking at at 3 and 4.

One item that's not on here, and I think it should be considered, is if you're not going to do any kind of rehab to the locks, you've got to be looking at securing those in some way, whether that means a permanent closure or be it a cutoff wall similar to what we have at the other locks because, again, Lock 1 and Lock 2 rank as the seventh and eighth highest priority rank on all the elements that the Stantec report looked at.

So, those are the recommended construction projects that we picked out. And Steve and I have met with Stantec several times to kind of hash that out and that's kind of the list that we came up with that addresses a lot of the highest priority items that came out of this report.

One thing I talked to Steve about, too, is that you will notice on your table, everything should be marked draft. So, any kind of decision we make should probably have the contingency on it, assuming that there's no significant changes in the report. We don't expect any major changes other than wording here and there; but if there are any changes, there should be a contingency in there to adjust our capital construction.

MR. REEDER: Technically, it's still a draft in terms of a working document. It could be changed, but I don't think theyl're going to change it.

MR. HAMILTON: Any questions on that or do you want to get into discussion?

MR. REEDER: I'm going to need approval. In case all things go well during the rest of this biennium, I'm going to need approval.

I don't need approval to spend money on Lock 3 and Lock 4. I don't need approval for that dam for

sure up there at 3. I don't need approval for the crest gate design at 9 because that's already been approved. The funding would have to come out of some more of these pools here, or these two pools of money.

I think one thing we might have misstated was the project at 10, that thing sits separate. And as David said, that money is already there, but the project itself, I don't have any direct authority to fix that.

The importance of fixing No. 10 is this. The Corps of Engineers started the project. The project we're working on is subject of another meeting.

I won't go into that today except to say this, that the project at 10, of course, includes a new dam and a raise, but the Corps of Engineers operates so slow that they threw in a million, a million and a half dollars worth of what they call near-term work to shore it up in case it fell in before they got through with it.

And, so, contrast that with Dam 9 without them and we've already designed and built that thing, and after they got started on this thing, we're about done with it. But be that as it may, we'd like to have their money, but they did not have enough money to finish the near-term solutions.

And they have identified, the Corps of Engineers identified the lock chamber as being a high-risk situation. The way to cure that is to put a cutoff wall in it, a concrete barrier in front of it. It's been closed forever anyway. Nothing works on it. The valves are rusted out on it and everything else.

And there's another reason for putting the cutoff wall in. When we put cutoff walls in, what we do nowadays is that--well, the Corps didn't do them on the first ones they did before we took over 11, 12, 13 and 14.

But every one that we have done since I've been there, we put a control valve in it so we can pass water between pools because we have a valve operating plan that is a mathematical computerized model that tells you what to release under what conditions.

There's one place you can't release it.

Of all places in the world, you cannot release it from Pool

10 into 9 where Lexington gets their water.

And, so, what we would have there if we put that cutoff wall in is a control valve, a mining valve as they call it, so that we could, if we have a drought worse than 1999 or 2007 where it almost ceased to go over, and if it ever dropped below that, then Lexington would be in real trouble, and this would give us some relief.

You can't mine it too much because you've got East Kentucky Power in Winchester sitting back here which is one of the reasons that I would like to do this. I'd like to put this cutoff wall in because it's a security problem for those pools back there.

East Kentucky Power Company uses it for all their cooling. If they can't cool, they've got to shut down that plant and buy that power off of the grid, if they can get it, and it will be sky high to every customer in Southeastern Kentucky, including where I live over in Lawrenceburg. We get our power from over there.

And, so, it's a very far-reaching effect if that ever happened. And the City of Winchester is expanding their plant now and they've got all kinds of needs because they're growing real fast over there.

So, I don't think we're in a position of not following that recommendation until we can get the federal funding worked out on that dam over there. And that's why I would like to spend about \$500,000 for that cutoff wall. And that's kind of a guess but that's a good educated guess.

And it may need about another quarter million dollars worth of struts to hold it up because it sits out--it's not like this lock over here. It sits out in the

river and it has no land support wall. And one of the things 1 pointed out by the Corps was that it has stability problems in it. The Corps had proposed 4 CHAIRMAN WARE: putting derrick stone, but Jeff pointed out the other day 5 that they're proposing struts because we want the valve to be able to transfer water through there. MR. REEDER: Right. The stone would 8 impede that, and the struts would do the same thing and be a 9 little bit cheaper, too. So, we may not be talking about 10 that much money, but we've got the cash for that. 11 not compete with any of the rest of this stuff. 12 Do you need approval? 13 DR. HANEY: MR. REEDER: I need approval on that 14 15 one. 16 CHAIRMAN WARE: How do we want to fight 17 this off, say working from this one sheet? Do we want to look at those second two categories, the construction of the 18 19 crest gates? 20 MR. REEDER: The construction of the crest gates would not be part of this. The design only. 21 22 CHAIRMAN WARE: Just the design.

MR. REEDER:

much money. We would deplete that real quick.

Yes, because that's too

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CHAIRMAN WARE: So, as a separate item, do we want to approve the near-term work at 10?

MR. REEDER: Do that as a separate item, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WARE: And make a decision on how we incorporate this into our order of priorities?

MR. REEDER: Yes. What I think is we need some flexibility in picking this stuff out because if we get into using the General Fund money particularly, we're going to have to spend it, we're going to have to use it, and we don't need to have anything that's tied up in plans.

The Financial Management Office has told us that any approvals that they did, they give priority to agencies that could move right to construction with stuff. And if we could have gotten something on here that might require more design than what it looks like, then, we will gloss over that.

I want to point out that while all this stuff is rated poor, none of them at this point can be declared an emergency. It may last five years. It may last until tomorrow or the next flood. But sooner or later, you're going to have to address this stuff because it is going to fail.

So, we're just trying to provide a list

of projects that we could maneuver through and utilize our money. And what we don't do, assuming we get the money, what we don't do we roll into our longer-range plan past the biennium in some order.

MAYOR MILLER: On the \$17.5 million

General Fund dollars, what's the process of how we access it,

or is it just laying there waiting on us to---

MR. REEDER: No. It's in question. I mean, it's like the other pool of bond money. It's in question. I mean, there's not any guarantees that these financial markets are going to let the State do anything. So, we could be sitting here this time next year.

MAYOR MILLER: But our main need, once we get the approvals, is Dam 3?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  REEDER: Dam 3 from one pool or the other, one set of money or the other because it's ready to go.

DR. HANEY: Would it be legitimate to give blanket approval upon your discretion?

MR. REEDER: I would recommend blanket approval of the list of projects. And before we commence any actual expenditures, come back to the Board and advise the Board which ones we want to pick out.

MAYOR MILLER: With the exception of

the ones that we've already---2 MR. REEDER: Yes, sir. It includes any of these, any and all of these things. 3 And the three things that I said before 4 that are already in the capital plan and they are referenced 5 in the budget document is Dam 3, Lock 3 and Lock 4. 6 Technically, they don't require approval. You can take them out of there if you want to because they're already approved. 9 MAYOR MILLER: Well, I'll make that motion. 10 11 DR. HANEY: Second. 12 CHAIRMAN WARE: The motion is to formally adopt this as a blueprint of priorities, pending 13 availability of the funding. 14 15 MR. REEDER: Exactly. 16 CHAIRMAN WARE: Now, does that 17 incorporate the work at 10 since it's listed here or should 18 we do something separate on that? Well, it is listed in 19 MR. REEDER: So, we won't have to have anything separate on it. 20 here. 21 CHAIRMAN WARE: So, just incorporate 22 that? Yes, incorporate it into 23 MR. REEDER:

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it, yeah.

The only difference between it and the rest of

2 MAYOR MILLER: That's this same pot of money we did the other valves and stuff with, right? MR. REEDER: Yes, basically. 4 CHAIRMAN WARE: Okay. Mike has made 5 the motion and Don seconded it to adopt this as the Board's 6 blueprint for upcoming projects, pending availability of funding. Does everybody understand the motion? 8 MR. CHRISTOPHER: And we'll come back 9 to the Board when we receive funding in order to prioritize 10 which one of these we can do? 11 12 CHAIRMAN WARE: Yes. Any discussion on the motion? 13 MR. MITCHELL: Does that provide Mr. 14 Reeder the authority he needs, that wording? 15 MR. REEDER: Yes. 16 17 DR. HANEY: Call for the question. CHAIRMAN WARE: All those in favor, let 18 19 it be known by saying aye. Any opposition by a like sign. Motion carries. 20 MR. CHRISTOPHER: Compliments to staff 21 22 and Stantec for all their work. CHAIRMAN WARE: Will we get copies of 23 this final documentation?

them, we definitely have money for that.

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MR. REEDER: Yes. 1 2 CHAIRMAN WARE: Steve, do you have anything for a Director's Report? 3 I believe I'm going 4 MR. REEDER: No. 5 to pass. 6 CHAIRMAN WARE: I have several things we need to discuss. Sue Ann wants me to tell you all that she has, I guess because of competition for facilities, gone ahead and made reservations for a December meeting. not to say that we're obviously not going to meet before 10 11 then, but put it on your calendar for December 12th. We will 12 be having a Board meeting at the Capital Plaza Hotel, the meeting starting at one and a lunch to be served at noon. 13 And I really have nothing to add to 14 Is there any other business that the Board members 15 would like to bring up at this time? 16 17 Anybody in the audience that hasn't had a chance to address any issues that would like to address the 18 Board? 19 20 If not, plan on hearing from Sue Ann with regard to the Parks and Rec Subcommittee that will be 21

DR. HANEY: Will you be making new

meeting fairly soon. And I'll take a motion to adjourn this

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meeting.

committee assignments to replace the old members?

CHAIRMAN WARE: We've done that for the Parks and Rec. I'll tell you what. Committee assignments weren't incorporated in that mail-out this month. It was just the membership.

To the extent that you know current committee assignments, Sue Ann, could you provide that to Board members and let them use that, particularly for the new members. And, Mike, I don't think you've had a chance to decide what subcommittees you wanted to be on yet other than this one today.

MS. ELLISTON: We actually need to sit down and go over who wants to be on what.

CHAIRMAN WARE: For your all's information, Glenn has consented to chair our Finance and Legal Affairs Subcommittee.

MR. MITCHELL: I'll be glad to do that,
Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN WARE: I'll put it this way.

We can sit down and Steve and I can look at the subcommittee composition. In the interim, if there's anything that you all particularly desire to be a member of, Don.

DR. HANEY: Well, if Sue Ann could just send out the current committee structure and we can look at

it and maybe have some preferences, we can make those known. CHAIRMAN WARE: And, Ted, if there's something that you would particularly want to serve on, you all can communicate that with Sue Ann and we can use that in our deliberations and we can maybe finalize that by the next meeting, but we do need to restructure our subcommittees. MR. COLLINS: Move to adjourn. CHAIRMAN WARE: I have a motion to adjourn. MR. CAINES: I'll second it. CHAIRMAN WARE: We're adjourned. (MEETING ADJOURNED) 

## STATE OF KENTUCKY

## COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

I, Terri H. Pelosi, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true, correct and complete transcript of the proceeding taken down by me in the above-styled matter taken at the time and place set out in the caption hereof; that said proceedings were taken down by me in shorthand and afterwards transcribed by me; and that the appearances were as set out in the caption hereof.

Given under my hand as notary public aforesaid, this the 28th day of August, 2008.

Notary Public State of Kentucky at Large

My commission expires February 10, 2009.